

NO THIRD PARTY SEATS FOR SOUTHERN NEGROES

Florida Contestants Make So Strong an Appeal White Delegates Are Thrown Out, Too.

COLONEL APPROVES ACTION

Indignation Follows Provisional Committee's Decision, Rejected Ones Tearing Off Roosevelt Bandannas.

(By a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)
Chicago, Aug. 5.—With Colonel Roosevelt approving the action, the provisional national committee of the third party today cast the negro into the discard. The committee refused to seat negro delegates from Florida and Mississippi in the convention. The delegates were protesting the seats of white men who had the favor of the committee members from those states. In the case of Florida the negroes presented their side as forcibly that the committee had to throw out the whites, but would not seat the negroes. Thus there was no Florida delegation in the third party convention.

The Mississippi case was probably a more vicious slap at the negroes than the Florida decision. There B. F. Fridge, the national committeeman, said that he wanted a white man's party, and would have nothing to do with negroes, except that they might follow in the dust of the band wagon by voting the white ticket on Election Day. Perry W. Howard, leading the negro delegates, asserted that this exceeded the authority of any provisional national committeeman, and with whites called a convention which sent him and others here as delegates. The committee voted not to seat them and did seat the Fridge white delegates.

In addition to all this, the committee unanimously adopted a resolution praising and approving the sentiments on the negro issue expressed by Colonel Roosevelt in his letter to Julian Harris. It adopted a resolution offered by Francis J. Heney that hereafter each state should be the judge of the regularity of its own delegates. Where the state laws make it possible, delegates are expected to bring with them certificates of their election from the state authorities. The third party now expect that by the time the next national convention is held all the delegates will be elected under the direct primary system, duly certified by each Secretary of State, and that there will be no ground for contests before the credentials or any other committee.

A negro in the shouting group that waited outside the door of the committee room to hear the result tore a Roosevelt bandanna from his hat, where it had been doing duty as a hat band. He threw it on the floor and was about to wipe his feet on it. Then he hesitated and picked it up. "No," he said, with a grin, "I reckon I'll save it and use it to shine my shoes." Colonel Roosevelt had nothing to say to the negroes or about them, except that his letter to Julian Harris contained his views on the negro question in the South. "Give them my letter as a tract," he said.

The committee disposed of the Ohio contests (all white) without delay. Four delegates contesting the seats of A. O. Zwick, E. H. Farr, John Reed and Otto C. Lightner were thrown out. The Zwick delegation asserted that the contestants had been put in the Ohio by the Republican organization in Ohio.

The contesting negro delegations from Florida and Mississippi took their seats before the newly appointed committee on credentials to-night, and there was a long and bitter fight. The committee met at the Coliseum and decided to hold open sessions. W. Frank Knox, of Michigan, ex-Republican state chairman, was elected chairman. A blanket resolution was passed seating the delegates from all states where no contests were reported. The Ohio contests, involving a local fight in Cincinnati, were passed, and the committee plunged into the Florida cases. Forty-five minutes was allowed each side.

H. L. Anderson, provisional national committeeman from Florida and head of the white delegation, flatly charged in his argument to the committee that the Taft organization was responsible for the negro contests.

The credentials committee finally voted to throw out both the white and negro contestants from Florida. By a vote of 35 to 4 the white delegation was thrown out, and then, by a viva voce vote, the resolution of the provisional national committee throwing out both delegations was adopted.

VOTES TO MAKE DELEGATES

Chicago, Aug. 5.—A radical departure from the accepted basis of representation in national conventions was proposed to-night at a meeting of the committee on rules, with the approval of Colonel Roosevelt.

It is planned that in future national conventions, instead of seating a delegate from each Congress district and one for each United States Senator, there shall be one delegate from each district and an additional delegate for each ten thousand votes cast in the previous election for the National Progressive ticket.

The committee was still in session late to-night and no final action had been taken, but it was said the proposal had met with favor. The plan is designed to prevent the existence within the new party of conditions such as have obtained within the old parties, under which sections in which the parties have little or no strength are represented in the conventions on the same basis as the strong Republican or Democratic states.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

SPECIAL BAGGAGE DELIVERY IN CHICAGO

Arrangements have been made by the Pennsylvania Railroad for checking baggage through from hotels and residences in New York to Chicago and residences in Chicago.

Consult Ticket Agents, Baggage Agents or "Telephone Madison 7900."

JOHNSON TO RUN WITH ROOSEVELT

(Continued from first page.)

who will appreciate the danger of imposing too drastic conditions on the business of the country and who will stand as a buffer between the exacting demands of a popularly elected Congress and the material necessities of those who are charged with the responsibility of conducting "big business."

Above all things they hate and dread a Chief Executive who will persist in enforcing the law simply because it is the law, who will not take into consideration the peculiar circumstances which at times attend and even seem to warrant violations of the statute, and who regards the restoration of competition as the remedy for trust evils and extortion.

Cite Experience of Railroads.
And, finally, they point to the experience of the railroads under the supervisory regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, contending that it has been far from as unfortunate as they and the owners of the roads expected, and infinitely preferable to any disorganization of the ownership of the roads.

Just how far these views prevail among business men it is impossible to determine here. Possibly only time will show. But that these are the views of the moneyed men, who, headed by George W. Perkins and Dan Hanna, are contributing so liberally to the third party purse, cannot be gainsaid. Some, at least, of these men have worked themselves up to a point where they sincerely believe that the defeat of the Republican candidate in November will insure to them an escape from "persecution," that the election of the Democratic candidate, whom they regard as at best a doctrinaire, would be only a shade less desirable, and that could the election of the Third Term candidate be effected they would be insured a period of peace and tranquility, not alone of the ensuing four years, but for a period of far longer and possibly incalculable duration.

As has been said, some of these men make very fair faces at some of the planks which they expect to find in the Third Term platform, but they, too, are practical men, and they realize that campaigns are not won without sacrifices and that campaign promises do not always mean subsequent performance. Taking it all in all, therefore, the men who are giving material financial assistance to the third term movement, are

doing it with their eyes wide open, with the realization that it is a good deal of a gamble, but with the conviction that if they win the victory will be well worth the winning.

It is largely on the attitude of these men that the leaders of the third term party are banking when they so confidently predict victory in November. They outline a campaign of the most elaborate character, one which obviously must involve a great outlay of funds, and they express no anxiety whatever regarding the source of the necessary shovels of war. But they do occasionally remark, parenthetically, that they are convinced the Republican party will find itself hampered at every turn by the lack of financial resources, and they are disposed to believe that in large measure this will also prove true of the Democratic party.

Dixon Makes a Prediction.
"No one realized the extent and force of this movement," said Senator Dixon this evening. "No one in Washington has begun to gauge its power or to realize the popularity of both our candidate and our programme. But they will experience a dawning, for I venture to predict that President Taft will not receive a single vote in the electoral college—no, not one."

Apparently Colonel Roosevelt is less optimistic than his campaign manager—or at least has been to-day. For some unexplained reason the third term candidate has been sadly out of sorts. Whether this is due to a belief that his managers have bungled their handling of the negro question and have made too apparent their attitude toward the colored brother; whether he has found the curious assemblage to which he is entrusted the drafting of the platform unreasonably fanatical; or whether the chilliness of his reception in Chicago was the cause, must remain a matter of speculation. The one indisputable fact, to which all who have called on the colonel to-day frankly testify, is that his customary cheery greeting and geniality were conspicuous by their absence.

The lively fight that developed to-night over the platform as soon as the committee met did not coincide with the harmonious opening of the convention. Recognition of the negro, adequate monetary legislation and terse wording were the principal points at issue.

SONGS AND PRAYER START CONVENTION

(By a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)
Chicago, Aug. 5.—The birth of the Third Term party in the Chicago Coliseum to-day was attended by much of interest, although there was less interest than had been expected. It was explained that delegates and spectators were saving their voices for to-morrow, when ex-President Roosevelt will address the convention and when a "monster demonstration" is expected.

With the delegates all in their places, the guests' seats on the main floor two-thirds full and the galleries about half-filled, the convention was called to order by Senator Dixon, who briefly outlined the circumstances which led to the call for the convention, and then asked Oscar King Davis to read the call.

The interval between the arrival of the spectators and the calling of the convention to order was filled in with songs sung by the audience and delegates.

A sad faced effigy of Washington, flanked by Lincoln and Jefferson, Hamilton and Jackson, looked down on the proceedings from the platform end of the hall, and at the other end was a portrait of Theodore Roosevelt so laid in execution that the colonel could easily win a libel suit against the perpetrator. It hung in solitary grandeur, which led to the suggestion that it was so laid that probably all the other statesmen depicted were a venture into that end of the Coliseum.

Senator Dixon informed the delegates that they were more numerous than those who had attended any national convention since the dawn of the Republic, which remark led some of the delegates to wonder if the Montana Senator was seeing double and others to recall his prediction that Mr. Roosevelt would win the Republican nomination even if all the contests were decided in favor of President Taft.

As Secretary Davis read the names of those who signed the call for the convention each was cheered by his state delegation, and as usual California was more vociferous than all the others, which may or may not indicate that Governor Hiram Johnson has the lead for the Vice-Presidential nomination.

Made Impatient by Prayer.
Senator Dixon declared that a new party should not be launched without an appeal to the Deity, whereupon he called upon the Rev. Mr. Dunlevy, of the German Lutheran Church, who delivered the opening prayer. His petition was so informing and so long that many of the delegates grew impatient and interrupted with vociferous calls of "Amen!" and bursts of applause. But the clergyman persisted until he had reviewed the entire history of the nation and explained fully the precise purpose and ends of the new party.

At the suggestion of Senator Dixon the band played "America" in exceptionally slow time, and the assemblage joined in. Then ex-Senator Dixon began his long spell of "keynoting." It was an eloquent speech, marked by many periods in the Indiana statesman's best style of oratory, and if it did not elicit all the enthusiasm which had been expected, at least it held the close attention of the audience for nearly two hours.

Mr. Beveridge's reference to woman suffrage elicited more applause than any other part of his speech, and when he related the crimes of the politicians in both of the old parties he was interrupted by a fervent voice which shouted "To hell with the politicians!"

When Mr. Beveridge concluded the band played "America" again, and, as a delicate compliment to "Dynamite Ed" Perry and other Western delegates, the playing was accompanied by an orchestral device which fired blank cartridges at twenty-second intervals.

It was 12:30 o'clock when Senator Dixon rapped for order and took up a place on

the glass insulated speaking platform under a flying sounding board. He held up his hand for silence.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said the Senator, "the convention will now come to order."

Mr. Dixon briefly reviewed the signing of the call for the convention, saying:

In the last four weeks a nation has seen a new alignment of American politics. Within four weeks, responding to our call, are assembled here to-day more delegates representing a national convention than ever before assembled on American soil.

This afternoon a new milestone will be erected in American politics. A new political party, knowing no North and no South, founded on the live issues of to-day, will take its place with those parties which live on the dead issues of the past.

Senator Dixon was interrupted by a cry from a delegate: "Hooraah for Teddy!" The delegates jumped to their seats and cheered for half a minute.

A round of cheers greeted Senator Dixon's announcement that ex-Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, had been selected as temporary chairman of the convention by the national committee. Governor Johnson of California, Governor Vessey of South Dakota, Governor Carey of Wyoming and Frank H. Frank, Progressive nominee for Governor of Illinois, escorted Mr. Beveridge to the platform. Senator Dixon introduced him in a flattering eulogy and he began the keynote speech.

At one point in his speech Mr. Beveridge referred to "professional politicians."

"To hell with the politicians!" came a shout from the gallery, and the delegates cheered.

A chorus of jeers and groans greeted Beveridge's attack on President Taft and the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. The long low call of "Hooraah for Teddy" was heard for the first time in this demonstration.

During the chairman's speech a persistent spectator in the gallery interrupted several times with the shout, "How about the liquor question?"

Mr. Beveridge ignored him and there were cries of "Put him out!"

The temporary chairman spoke for more than an hour and a half, but received close and enthusiastic attention throughout.

The temporary officers were announced, and the rules of the House of Representatives, amended in many particulars, were presented as the rules of the convention and adopted without debate.

A new rule barring contested delegates from voting on any question before the convention was included in the amendments and was greeted with cheers.

The "experience meeting," with short speeches by representatives of the various states, proposed for the late afternoon was postponed, and at 3:37 p. m. adjournment was taken until noon to-morrow.

WINDOW FALL KILLS MAN

Retired Merchant Climbing Along Ledge, Says Neighbor.

Julius Rosenfeld, a retired merchant, fifty-five years old, of No. 258 West 125th street, fell from a third floor window at his home early this morning, and died before the arrival of an ambulance from Harlem Hospital.

Thomas Arden, of No. 262 West 125th street, and Edgar Leblum, of No. 219 Kingsland avenue, who were standing in front of Arden's home, said Rosenfeld climbed out of a window and attempted to cross to the next by way of the ledge.

Dr. J. W. Harris, of No. 11 West 125th street, told the police he had been attending Rosenfeld for a nervous disorder for a year. He said the dead man had a son in Yale.

ROOSEVELT DISPLAYS TOUCH OF TEMPER

Finds Fault with Newspapers for Not Printing All His Negro Problem Letter.

GETS MODERATE OVATION

Half a Thousand Greet the Colonel on His Arrival and Cheer When He Tells of the Coming Fight.

(By a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)
Chicago, Aug. 5.—Theodore Roosevelt reached Chicago at 9 o'clock this morning, and got only the glint of an ovation when he made his way out of the La Salle street station. A delegation of Californians and a band furnished most of the noise. No more than five hundred outsiders got in the colonel's way as he hurried to the taxicab stand. It was about the sort of a reception the ex-President has been used to in small towns.

Frank H. Frank, third party nominee for Governor of Illinois, was the first man to shake hands with the colonel while the Californians were whooping things up. "Three cheers for Roosevelt, our next President!" they cried, as the colonel walked rapidly through the train shed. When he reached the locomotive the engineer who had brought the train in leaned out of his cab and Mr. Roosevelt stopped to reach up and shake his hand.

The ex-President and the grimy engine driver could not reach each other, but waved their hats and the crowd behind the colonel hurried him on.

By this time Colonel Roosevelt was in the hands of the inner circle of Progressives, including Medill McCormick, Senator Dixon, George W. Perkins, Gifford Pinchot, Amor Pinchot, James R. Garfield, Chauncey Depew, Timothy Woodruff and William A. Frankfort, of New York. The band outside the station was playing "Everybody's Doing It" as the colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt took their seats in an automobile and headed for the Congress Hotel.

There was a fair sized crowd lining the curb in Van Buren street. Instead of making straight for the hotel the procession made a little detour, but the crowd didn't grow any larger. The climax of Senator Dixon's carefully planned ovation came as Colonel Roosevelt's car drew up in front of the hotel on the Michigan avenue side. Half a thousand were there to cheer.

Doffing his tan colored sombrero, Colonel Roosevelt stood up to speak. He said:

My friends, it is a great pleasure to me to be here in Chicago again and to be in at the birth of a party, and not at the death of it. Let our opponents make no mistake, the fight is going to be made by the people and for the people for their own rights and good and their own progress. Before November comes the party of that ticket which was nominated here six weeks ago will no longer be a factor in the contest. They will be a thing of the past, and their names will be used for the purpose of the people.

We will make this fight against crooked trusts. Those of you who wish to investigate the mortgages of the Chicago Herodotus, call first why the Chicago Herodotus has been choked by the opponents of the people.

The crooked trusts are making an effort to prevent the people from making the facts of this fight. We intend to show the facts to the people, and have the opposition know what a real party is and what a real government is.

There were a few real demonstrations as Colonel Roosevelt and his party passed through the lobby of the hotel to their rooms on the second floor, which they occupied last June. The candidate did not leave his quarters until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when, at A. P. Moore, of the "Pittsburgh Leader," E. L. Aldrich, the third party candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Vermont, and Frank Harper, his secretary, he went for an automobile ride through the South Side.

Just before luncheon Colonel Roosevelt found time to see the newspaper men, who had been waiting outside for more than an hour. Mr. Perkins, James R. Garfield, George L. Record, Medill McCormick, Charles H. Thompson, of Vermont, and Gifford Pinchot went in and out, discussing platform planks and the Southern negro delegate problem at great length.

The candidate was plainly in bad humor. He had nothing to say until some one asked for his comment on the complaints of the Southern negroes, who were down stairs threatening to turn Florida and Mississippi negro voters over to Governor Wilson if they were not seated in the convention.

The colonel's reply was caustic. He criticized the newspapers that did not print in full his letter of last Saturday to Julian Harris of Georgia, in which he explained his attitude regarding the exclusion of the black vote.

"If any newspaper wants anything from me on the subject, let them print my letter to Mr. Harris in full," he said, testily. The colonel's temper did not improve when a local reporter asked him to explain what he meant when he said outside of the hotel this morning something about investigating the mortgages of "The Chicago Record-Herald" to find "why the channels of information have been choked by the opponents of the people."

Colonel Roosevelt hesitated. Then he said that what he said was "papers like 'The Chicago Record-Herald.'"

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THIRD PARTY IS NAMED

Chicago, Aug. 5.—The new national committee of the third party, which takes the place of the provisional committee, was named as follows:

Alabama—Joseph F. Fridge; Arizona—J. P. Cleveland; Arkansas—H. K. Cochran; California—Chester H. Rowell; Colorado—B. H. Lind; Connecticut—Joseph W. Alton; Delaware—Louis A. Drexler; Georgia—C. W. Moore; Idaho—P. M. Snook; Indiana—Rudolph G. Olesky; Iowa—John L. Stevens; Kansas—William Allen White; Kentucky—Leslie M. Leslie; Louisiana—Pearl W. White; Maine—A. P. Gardner; Massachusetts—Matthew Hale; Maryland—E. C. Carrington; Michigan—Henry M. Minnow; Minnesota—William D. Murray; Missouri—William H. Walker; Montana—J. M. Dixon.

The national committeemen from Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania and Washington had not been named to-night.

PEOPLE OF THE PEOPLE

Temporary Chairman of Progressives Declares That Is the New Party's Mission.

FOR HONESTY IN BUSINESS

Would Take Tariff Out of Politics and Make Laws to Tell Americans What They Can Do.

(Chicago, Aug. 5.—"The first words of the Constitution are 'We are the people,' and they declare that the Constitution's purpose is 'to form a perfect union and to promote the general welfare.' To do just that is the very heart of the Progressive cause," declared Albert J. Beveridge, temporary chairman of the Progressive National Convention, in calling that body to order to-day.

Mr. Beveridge led in detail the purpose and programme of the Progressive party. "Abuse," said he, "will only strengthen it, ridicule only hasten its growth, falsehood only speed its victory."

"Knowing the price we must pay, the sacrifice we must make, the burdens we must carry, the assaults we must endure—knowing full well the cost yet we enlist, and we enlist for the war. For we know the justice of our cause, and we know, too, its certain triumph."

Mr. Beveridge spoke in part as follows: "We stand for a nobler America. We stand for an undivided nation. We stand for a commonwealth of the people. We stand for social brotherhood, as against savage individualism. We stand for a commonwealth of the people. We stand for equal rights as a fact of life instead of a calumny of politics. We stand for the rule of the people as a practical truth instead of a meaningless phrase. We stand for a representative government, not a mere formality. We stand for the actual rights of man."

To carry out our principles we have a plain programme of constructive reform. We mean to tear down only that which is wrong and old, and where we tear down we mean to build what is new and better. We mean to work to the call of the present. We mean to make laws in conditions as they are and meet the needs of the people as they are. We mean to make the people the people, which the people themselves have founded.

For this party comes from the grass roots of the nation, and it is the people's hard necessities. It has the vitality of the people's strong convictions. The people have work to do, and our party is here to do it.

Bosses in the Saddle.

Mr. Beveridge discussed the Republican and Democratic parties, the "boss system" and "special interests," saying among other things:

At the present moment notorious bosses are in the saddle of both old parties in the South and in the North. They are carried to elect a President. Neither of the old parties' nominees for President can escape obligation to the bosses. They are not alone their practical hold on many and powerful members of the national legislature.

Under the boss system, no matter which party wins, the people seldom win, but the bosses almost always win. The South has men and women who are generally progressive and who are completely reactionary as those in other parts of our country. Yet for well known reasons these progressive men and women are not in a single party which is neither progressive nor reactionary. They are not free from this condition. They can be free from it through the National Progressive party.

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TROUBLE BREAKS OUT FOR PLATFORM MAKERS

Miss Addams and Dr. Moskowitz Insist on Recognition of Rights of Negroes.

MANY PLANKS CRITICISED

Tentative Resolutions Presented to Committee Derided as "Verbose, Pedagogic and Lacking in Vitality."

(By a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)
Chicago, Aug. 5.—Criticism of the attitude of the Roosevelt party on the negro issue was made before the committee on resolutions to-night by Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, and Dr. Henry Moskowitz, of New York, a settlement worker and prominent member of the Ethical Culture Society. They said they knew that Colonel Roosevelt, in contending that the negro must have no place in the party in the South, had in mind a statesmanlike idea of breaking the "solid South." Nevertheless, no such plan should be worked out in any way which might do injustice to a great multitude of human beings.

Dr. Moskowitz brought the question before the committee. He declared the negro had raised himself from a basis of slave labor to free, had accumulated property, had reduced the race filthy life, and had established a family life. In view of this advance in his condition it became a progressive party to take any steps to set him back in the scale of civilization.

"It is very important," Dr. Moskowitz said, "that this party, formed for the disinherited, should not overlook the ten million negroes. I hope the committee will supplement the letter of Colonel Roosevelt on this subject, and by a plank in the platform give more hope to the negro than the brutal Democratic party of the South and the hypocritical Republican party."

Miss Addams Makes a Plea.

Miss Addams was applauded when she rose to speak.

"Some of us are much disturbed," said she, "that this Progressive party, which stands for human rights, should ever appear not to stand for the rights of negroes. It seems to us to be inconsistent when on one page of our platform we state that this party is to stand for the working man and the working woman, and to protect the rights of the children, and to prevent usurpation of voters' rights by special interests, and on the next we find that it denies the right of the negro to take part in this movement. We know this is only in appearance, and it can easily be cleared up so as not to interfere with the statesmanlike plans of Colonel Roosevelt for breaking the Solid South. But we don't like to have it appear that way, even. We know the largest purposes of this party can be filled and at the same time the rights of the negroes preserved, and 'this should be done.'"

Justice Virgil Kellogg, who comes from the paper making district of New York State, wanted the committee to adopt a plank denouncing the "monstrous conspiracy" between President Taft and the press of the country to get the tariff on print paper reduced. He declared the President had "disgraced his office" by entering into such a combination with a "secret corporation," composed of 36 of the chief newspapers of the land, which engaged to get passed the President's Canadian reciprocity treaty because of the print paper tariff reduction. This, he and others declared, was a base betrayal of the great agricultural interests of the country.

"Oh, give us something on Wilson. Taft isn't an issue in this campaign," a committeeman shouted.

Handing him a service reform and another to prevent the United States from "nullifying the rule of the people in the various states," by setting at naught anti-trust laws, and another to stop liquor traffic, were also presented.

Call Platform Too Long.

It was apparent soon after the committee met that all was not to be plain sailing. The tentative draft of the platform presented was understood to be the work of a group of leaders, including Dean Leis, of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania; Dean Kitchener, of the Law School of Columbia University; Gifford Pinchot; Chester Rowell, of California; Charles McCarthy, of the legislative reference bureau of the University of Wisconsin; Medill McCormick, of Chicago, and James R. Garfield, of Ohio.

It had been announced that these men had drafted a scholarly platform, which was a programme of genuine social and industrial justice and which would mark a new era in this connection in the United States.

It required an hour and a half to read this tentative platform, and immediately a dozen members of the committee attacked it with vigor. William Dudley Poole, of Indiana, headed the assault. He declared the platform should be shortened to one-quarter its length.

Hugh T. Harbert, of Minnesota, called the platform "verbose, pedagogic and lacking in vitality."

"This platform as presented here," said Mr. Harbert, "does not even note the birth of this new party. It seems to me that this fact should be set forth in terse, energetic fashion."

"Furthermore, this document makes a violent attack on the Aldrich currency plan, without offering the slightest remedy. A reasonable currency plan, the question of the high cost of living and some adequate method of handling the trusts are vital points and should be set forth above all else."

Planks Torn Apart and Derided.

Several other members of the committee took a stand similar to that of Mr. Harbert, and various planks were torn apart and derided.

It was then announced that the committee would be engaged in revising the